

HOLOGRAM, USA, INC.,)	Case No. 2:14-cv-00772-GMN-NJK
)	
Plaintiff(s),)	ORDER
)	
vs.)	(Docket No. 431)
)	
GLOBAL CASH ACCESS, INC.,)	
)	
Defendant(s).)	
)	

¹The parties' page numbering is inconsistent with CM/ECF's page numbering. This order refers to page numbers as designated by CM/ECF.

1 **I. STANDARDS**

2 The Ninth Circuit has held that there is a strong presumption of public access to judicial
3 records. *See Kamakana v. City & Cty. of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1178 (9th Cir. 2006); *Foltz v.*
4 *State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 331 F.3d 1122, 1135 (9th Cir. 2003). A party seeking to file
5 documents under seal bears the burden of overcoming that presumption. *Pintos v. Pac. Creditors*
6 *Ass’n*, 605 F.3d 665, 678 (9th Cir. 2010) (quoting *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1178). Parties “who seek
7 to maintain the secrecy of documents attached to dispositive motions must meet the high threshold
8 of showing that ‘compelling reasons’ support secrecy.” *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1180. Those
9 compelling reasons must outweigh the competing interests of the public in having access to the
10 judicial records and understanding the judicial process. *Id.* at 1178-79; *see also Pintos*, 605 F.3d
11 at 679 & n.6 (court must weigh “relevant factors,” including the public’s interest in understanding
12 the judicial process).

13 The Ninth Circuit has indicated that “‘compelling reasons’ sufficient to outweigh the public’s
14 interest in disclosure and justify sealing court records exist when such ‘court files might have
15 become a vehicle for improper purposes,’ such as the use of records to gratify private spite, promote
16 public scandal, circulate libelous statements, or release trade secrets.’” *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1179
17 (citing *Nixon v. Warner Commc’ns Inc.*, 435 U.S. 589, 598 (1978)); *see also Apple Inc. v. Samsung*
18 *Elecs. Co.*, 727 F.3d 1214, 1221-22 (Fed. Cir. 2013) (applying Ninth Circuit law regarding
19 competitive harm to business and the definition of “trade secret”). On the other hand, “[t]he mere
20 fact that the production of records may lead to a litigant’s embarrassment, incrimination, or exposure
21 to further litigation will not, without more, compel the court to seal its records.” *Kamakana*, 447
22 F.3d at 1179 (citing *Foltz*, 331 F.3d at 1136).

23 The burden to show compelling reasons for sealing is not met by general assertions that the
24 information is “confidential” or a “trade secret,” but rather the movant must “articulate compelling
25 reasons supported by specific factual findings.” *Id.* at 1178. The Ninth Circuit has rejected efforts
26 to seal documents under the “compelling reasons” standard based on “conclusory statements about
27 the contents of the documents—that they are confidential and that, in general,” their disclosure would
28 be harmful to the movant. *Id.* at 1182; *see also Vaccine Ctr. LLC v. GlaxoSmithKline LLC*, 2013

1 U.S. Dist Lexis 68298, at *5-6 (D. Nev. May 14, 2013) (finding insufficient general assertions
2 regarding confidential nature of documents). Such “conclusory offerings do not rise to the level of
3 ‘compelling reasons’ sufficiently specific to bar the public access to the documents.” *Kamakana*,
4 447 F.3d at 1182. In allowing the sealing of a document, the Court must base its decision on a
5 compelling reason and must “articulate the basis for its ruling, without relying on hypothesis and
6 conjecture.” *See, e.g., Pintos*, 605 F.3d at 679 (quoting *Hagestad v. Tragesser*, 49 F.3d 1430, 1434
7 (9th Cir. 1995)).

8 Lastly, to the extent any confidential information can be easily redacted while leaving
9 meaningful information available to the public, the Court must order that redacted versions be filed
10 rather than sealing entire documents. *Foltz*, 331 F.3d at 1137; *see also In re Roman Catholic*
11 *Archbishop of Portland in Oregon*, 661 F.3d 417, 425 (9th Cir. 2011) (the district court must “keep
12 in mind the possibility of redacting the sensitive material”).

13 **II. ANALYSIS**

14 The pending motion, Docket No. 423, seeks to seal three exhibits attached to summary
15 judgment briefing, which triggers the “compelling reasons” standard. Defendants’ declaration in
16 support of the motion, Docket No. 431, identifies the type of information at issue in each document,
17 including confidential customer information, sales and payment terms, and licensing fees and terms.
18 *See, e.g., id.* at 2. Defendants also provide declaratory evidence indicating that public release of the
19 information would be harmful and specifying the type of harm that would arise, including harm to
20 Defendants’ competitive standing in the marketplace. *See id.* at 3; *id.*, Exhibit A. In addition,
21 Defendant submits that Exhibits 2, 3, and 5 to the Chan Declaration cannot be easily redacted while
22 leaving meaningful information available to the public. *See id.* at 2. Based on the specifically
23 articulated showings made in Defendants’ response and declaration, the Court **GRANTS** the motion
24 to seal, Docket No. 423, as it relates to the following documents:

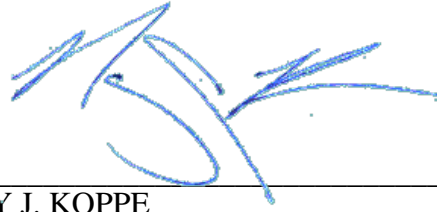
- 25 • **Exhibit 2** to the Chan Declaration (Docket No. 425-1)
 - 26 • **Exhibit 3** to the Chan Declaration (Docket No. 425-2)
 - 27 • **Exhibit 5** to the Chan Declaration (Docket No. 425-4)
- 28

1 **III. CONCLUSION**

2 For the reasons outlined above, the motion to seal, Docket No. 423, is hereby **GRANTED**
3 in part and **DENIED** in part. Exhibits 2, 3, and 5 to the Chan Declaration shall remain under seal.
4 Exhibits 1, 4, and 6-10 to the Chan Declaration shall not be filed under seal. No later than October
5 12, 2016, Plaintiffs shall file Exhibits 1, 4, and 6-10 on the public docket. The Court's Order to
6 Show Cause, Docket No. 430, is hereby **DISCHARGED**.

7 IT IS SO ORDERED.

8 DATED: October 5, 2016



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11 NANCY J. KOPPE
12 United States Magistrate Judge
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